

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST ADDENDUM SHEET
INTERCOUNTY CONNECTOR PROJECT

Property Name: Free Methodist Church Camp Meeting Ground
Survey No.: M:15-74 (PACS D11.5)

Property Address 15712 Peach Orchard Road, Spencerville, Montgomery County
Owner Name/Address Free Methodist Church of North America, Inc., 15712 Peach Orchard Road, Spencerville,
Maryland 20904 Year Built circa 1930-1945

Description:

The Free Methodist Church Camp Meeting Ground was previously surveyed by the M-NCPPC in 1976 and the survey was updated in the 1980s. Since the time of the previous survey, the property has not changed.

The administrative office for the Meeting Ground was not included in the previous surveys. Located on an adjacent property. The office is a large, one story, H-plan building, constructed circa 1940. The roof is a side gable with asphalt shingles. The entrance has a large gable pediment supported by steel columns. The facade is brick veneer, with 1/1 double-hung aluminum windows with applied muntins and wood shutters. The building is located on the west side of Peach Orchard Road, immediately north of the meeting grounds.

National Register Evaluation:

Constructed circa 1930 to 1945, the Free Methodist Church Camp Meeting Ground is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C. The Meeting Ground is eligible under Criterion A as a significant example of a site representing American social and religious traditions which began in the eighteenth century and continue in the twentieth century. The site is the only extant meeting ground in eastern Montgomery County, and represents a continuum of use as a retreat center. The Meeting Ground is eligible under Criterion C as a site that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and period of Methodist camp architecture. The site of the meeting ground has been in continuous use by the Methodist Church since at least 1908. The design of the camp followed the traditional camp meeting form, which has a centrally located building for meetings and individual cabins arranged in a circular or semi-circular pattern, and the plan has not been altered. The setting, a clearing surrounded by woods, has not changed since the buildings were constructed. The materials and design of the buildings have not been altered, and therefore, the site has considerable integrity of location, design, setting, and materials, to relate the feeling of the American camp meeting experience. The property is not eligible under Criterion B, as it has no known association with historically significant persons. In addition, the property has no known potential to yield important information, and therefore, is not eligible under Criterion D.

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification:

The National Register boundaries of the Free Methodist Church Camp Meeting Ground at 15712 Peach Orchard, follow the current property lines of parcel P603, P711, and P697 on Tax Map KS 342. This 4.81 ha (11.9 acre) parcel is bounded on the north, south and west by adjacent tax parcels, and on the east by Peach Orchard Road. The boundary includes the campground and associated buildings, the superintendent's house, the groundskeeper's house, and the administration office. Contributing structures include the tabernacle, the cottages, the dining hall and kitchen, the superintendent's residence, and the groundskeeper's residence. The dining pavilion, the bath house, the concession stand, the first aid station, a concrete masonry building north of the cottages, and the administrative offices do not contribute to the resource. The adjacent parcels on the north, west, and south contain residences, woods, and farmland. The boundary includes land historically associated with the Free Methodist Camp Meeting Ground.

MHT CONCURRENCE:

Eligibility ☒ Recommended ☐ Not recommended
Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None
Comments: _____

[Signature]
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

9/24/98
Date

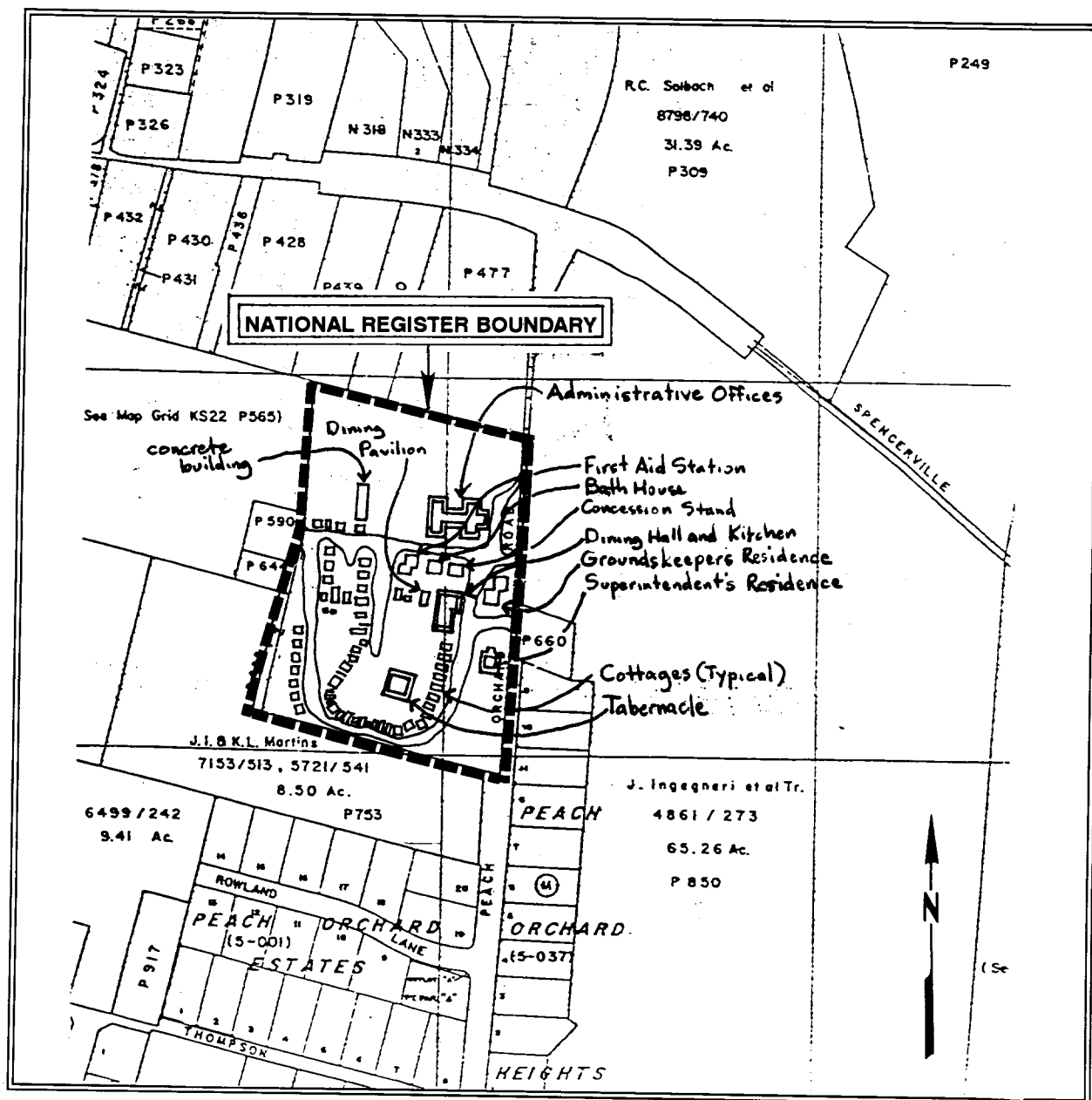
[Signature]
Reviewer, NR program

8/27/98
Date

Prepared:

P.A.C. Spero & Company
October 1996

Resource Sketch Map and National Register Boundary Map:



Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. M: 15/74

Magi No.

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Free Methodist Church Camp Meeting Ground (MD-VA Conference) Historic District
and/or common

2. Location

street & number 15712 Peach Orchard Road ☐ not for publication

city, town Spencerville ☐ vicinity of congressional district 8

state MD county Montgomery

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Free Methodist Church of North America, Inc.

street & number 15712 Peach Orchard Road telephone no. 301-384-2883

city, town Spencerville state and zip code MD

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Montgomery Co. Courthouse 1280;5122
liber 560;563

street & number 51 Monroe Street folio 596;260

city, town Rockville state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Montgomery County Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Sites

date 1976 ☐ federal ☐ state ☒ county ☐ local

depository for survey records M-NCPPC

city, town Silver Spring state MD

7. Description

Survey No. M: 15/74

Condition

☐ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Free Methodist Church Camp Meeting Ground is located on an approximately 12 acre site off Peach Orchard Road in Spencerville. The historic section of the campground is concentrated within a 6.5 acre wooded grove in the southern half of the property. At the heart of the grove is the "tabernacle," a great hip-roofed building with shuttered sides. Surrounding the tabernacle is an enclave of 56 front-gabled one-story wooden cottages or "tents," laid out in the form of a horseshoe plan. A serpentine one lane gravel road, canopied by shade trees in the summer, surrounds the site and accesses cottages, service buildings, and the entrances and exits on the eastern periphery of the grounds near Peach Orchard Road [see attached site map].

The natural qualities of the wooded site are integral to its historic character. The camp-like setting and the rustling leaves of the trees over head help create the sense of distance and intimacy with nature conducive to making the evangelical experience possible. The buildings, site layout, and environmental setting, largely developed between 1930 and 1944, are remarkably intact. With the landscape they comprise an outstanding example of traditional site design of southern camp meeting grounds, characterized by the use of a level wooded landscape cleared of underbrush with a horseshoe-like layout of cottages organized around a frame tabernacle to shelter the preacher and the audience.

(Continued)

M: 15/74

Continuation Sheet
M: 15/74 Free Methodist Campground (Maryland-Virginia
Conference) Historic District

Section 7: Description
7.1

INVENTORY

Contributing

Tabernacle, 1930

The tabernacle, which forms the heart of the grounds, is a large wooden one-story rectangular utilitarian structure with a massive hipped pent roof reminiscent of barn construction. Simple squared rafters and posts with cross braces support a roof covered with asphalt shingles. A distinctive feature of this tabernacle is the series of sliding batten shutters on the sides (east and west elevations) that when opened allow a breeze to flow across the congregation but during inclement weather could be closed. The north and south sides of the structure are sheathed with vertical boards. The building is constructed on slightly sloping ground with a frame elevated speaker's stand and kneeling board at the lower end (south). This created a natural amphitheater for rows of wooden seats separated by a center aisle leading out to the entrance on the north side of the structure.

Cottages, 1930-1944

There are a total of fifty six contributing cottages on the site. Fifty two cottages have identification numbers assigned by the Conference (1-65) with the exception of four buildings located just to the north of the main campground area [see attached map]. Thirteen cottages [17, 19, 23, 28, 38, 48, 50, 56, 57, 58, 62, 63 and 64] are no longer extant.

The cottages share a distinctive continuity of design, materials, and layout and, as a building type, represent with minor variations a simple one-story frame gable front structure with a compact rectangular plan. Cottage 27 is the exception in that it is a one and one-half story structure. Almost all the cottages have simple clapboard siding and a medium pitched asphalt shingle roof. (A few buildings have been sheathed with asbestos tiles). A shed roof supported by square posts is a common feature on the front side of many of the cottages and covers the main entry porch or steps. Several of the cottages also have enclosed rear shed roofed porches (2, 8, 9, 13, 25, 29, and 45). The cottages have side entrances on the gable end and have simple square or rectangular double hung sash windows to light the interiors.

(continued)

M: 15/74

Continuation Sheet
M: 15/74 Free Methodist Campground (Maryland-Virginia
Conference) Historic District

Section 7: Description
7.2

Dining Hall and Kitchen, ca. 1917

The dining hall and kitchen has been created by interconnected buildings believed to have been separate surplus World War I structures purchased from the Army at Fort Meade and moved to the site in the 1930s. Both buildings were simple one story frame gable end structures that have been tied together with a frame hyphen. The larger structure appears to have been a mess hall and has simple decorative flat stickwork on the walls and unusual projecting bowed screen covers on its sides for six-bay ranks of tall double sash windows. The smaller building, now used for a kitchen, appears to have been a simple one-story clapboard bungalow with a porch with a shed roof.

Non-Contributing

Superintendent's Residence, 1945.

This building flanks the south side of the formal entrance to the campground fronting Peach Orchard Road and is a common example of post-World War II suburban housing. The building is a two and one-half story Colonial Revival frame residence with later wing additions.

Groundskeeper's Residence, 1945

On the north side of the formal entrance to the campground is a one and one-half-story Cape Cod cottage with a large two two-wing addition. This house is also a common suburban house type of the period.

Dining Pavilion, 1980s.

Concrete floor covered by a modern steel roof shelter.

Bath House, 1960s.

One story modern concrete block building.

(continued)

Continuation Sheet
M: 15/74 Free Methodist Campground (Maryland-Virginia
Conference) Historic District

M: 15/74

Section 7: Description
7.3

Concession Stand, 1950s

One story modern frame building.

First Aid Station, 1950s

One story modern frame building.

8. Significance

Survey No. M: 15/74

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1930-1945 Builder/Architect George Grauel

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Summary

The Maryland/Virginia Conference's Free Methodist Church Campground at Spencerville is significant for its associations with the religious history and social lifeways of Montgomery County during the period of 1930 to 1944. This campground is the only extant camp meeting ground in this heavily urbanized eastern section of the county and in material form and spatial organization manifests a tradition of worship with origins in the American frontier experience that still exists today. This district comprises a largely intact early twentieth century historic rural landscape type that displays an important and enduring American religious tradition. The Spencerville campground embodies the remarkable continuity of this Methodist religious tradition in its campground design and layout which changed very little from the antebellum period to the first half of the twentieth century.

(Continued)

Continuation Sheet
M: 15/74 Free Methodist Campground (Maryland-Virginia
Conference) Historic District

Section 8: Significance
8.1

The American Camp Meeting Movement

The American camp meeting has its origins in the Great Revival, a period of deep religious fervor spanning the years between the American Revolution and the Civil War. Outdoor religious gatherings had been commonplace in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries when there few churches and meetinghouses on the American frontier. However, the idea of a camp meeting characterized by mass attendance and by provisions for camping on the spot where services were held took root in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky in the late 1790s. Spell binding preachers like Daniel Asbury and James McGready used them as a means of "reaching the rough pioneer."¹

The camp meeting idea spread rapidly to other areas of the country, but in the nineteenth century increasingly was criticized as over emotional religious hysteria. Many denominations abandoned the camp meeting, but the Methodists particularly embraced outdoor services as a device for revival and church expansion. They saw a parallel between the camp meeting and the open air preaching of the Wesleys in England and by George Whitefield in the early days of the American Methodist church. They also felt that their belief in the doctrine of salvation through personal effort, well fit the democratic spirit of the outdoor camp meeting. Permanent Methodist camp meeting grounds, characterized by large wooden pavilions and simple frame cottages, first appeared at Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts in the 1830s.²

After the Civil War camp meeting grounds flourished as camp meeting associations, stock companies formed to establish and develop permanent grounds, converted the camp meeting concept into a religious resort for summer vacationing for the middle classes. By 1889 nearly 150 vacation camp grounds were in operation in the United States, largely concentrated in the mid-Atlantic states, offering cheap, respectable, and wildly popular alternatives to secular resorts. From the Civil War to World War I the old fashioned camp meeting evolved into a conservative vacation camp meeting usually close to a railroad terminus outside an urban center with a concentrated series of religious services generally held for ten days to two weeks during the summer season. Their popularity can also be attributed to the camp meeting's use as device to advocate a nineteenth century theological movement based

Continuation Sheet
M: 15/74 Free Methodist Campground (Maryland-Virginia
Conference) Historic District

Section 8: Significance
8.2

on Christian perfectionism. The Victorian camp meeting is considered the golden age of this religious tradition when its popularity peaked, but this form of worship has far outlasted this era.³ Montgomery County's best known example of a camp meeting from the Victorian period is the Washington Grove campground near Gaithersburg established in 1873.

The Physical Layout of the Camp Meeting

From their earliest days, encampments were laid out in clearings near springs in a circular, rectangular, or horseshoe fashion adjacent to a forested area where lumber was plentiful. Usually the camp was located on level ground in the neighborhood of Methodists or others who might be sympathetic to the meeting. The camp meeting ground would have a good canopy of shade and be cleared of dead trees and stumps and living trees were trimmed to ten or twelve feet. This created a canopied clearing in the natural forest likened to a "cathedral in the wilderness." A raised pulpit was built at one end of a grove and at first tents of sailcloth or old quilts sewn together were pitched surrounding the preacher's platform. Later a permanent wooden tabernacle and frame cottages might be built as testament to the success of the meeting.⁴ Most of the campgrounds and tabernacles that survive today are like the Spencerville camp meeting in that they were built and are managed by a self-perpetuating board of trustees which assess an annual "tent" tax of owners. The "tents" or cottages are privately owned and maintained and many have been handed down from generation to generation.

Free Methodist Camp Meeting Ground at Spencerville

The establishment of the Free Methodist camp meeting at Spencerville can be traced to the expansion of Free Methodist evangelism into Maryland in the early twentieth century. The Free Methodist Church had its origin in an 1860 break from the Methodist Church based on four basic tenets: human freedom and the denial of the right to hold slaves, freedom and simplicity in worship, free seats in churches (renting pews was a common practice at that time which discriminated against the poor), and prohibition from taking secret oaths in order that the member might always speak freely at all times (reflecting a general suspicion of freemasonry at that time).⁵ The New York Conference, a Free Methodist organizational unit, covered much of the area of the mid-Atlantic states and included the state of Maryland. During the early twentieth century, the church sponsored aggressive circuit riding preachers in the

M: 15/74

Continuation Sheet
M: 15/74 Free Methodist Campground (Maryland-Virginia
Conference) Historic District

Section 8: Significance
8.3

state to organize camp meetings and soon established societies at Baltimore, Hampstead, Alesia, Fairmount, Spencerville, Rockville, Avery, and Lay Hill.⁶

One of the most talented of these circuit riders was A. G. Miller who organized camp meetings held in the Cloverly area off the Colesville Road and at "Crosdale's grove" in Burtonsville as early as 1899. Spencerville residents attending the meeting persuaded the Reverend Miller to hold a revival at the grange hall in Spencerville (no longer extant). This led to the formation of the Free Methodist Church in Spencerville in 1899. The first church was built in 1905 (moved and heavily remodeled in 1954) and by 1917 was a thriving rural congregation. According to a pamphlet entitled "Golden Anniversary of Free Methodism in Spencerville, Maryland," members from the New York Conference "were entertained" at the Peach Orchard Road campground as early as 1908.⁷ In 1930 the present tabernacle and cabins began construction as permanent replacements for earlier temporary platforms and tents.

Builder of the Spencerville Camp Meeting Ground

Spencerville resident and Free Methodist church member George Grauel (1900-1990), with the assistance of two Baltimore carpenters, erected the tabernacle and probably set the standard for cottage construction at the site. Grauel married Evelyn Poole, the daughter of Luther Poole, a charter member of the Spencerville Free Methodist Church. Poole built one of the first cabins at the Free Methodist camp meeting ground on Peach Orchard Road and with Herbert Thompson had sold the land to the church for the facility. It is likely that Grauel erected this building.

George Grauel was born in Howard County and grew up on his father's farm there. He was raised in a self-reliant German family and apparently learned his building skills as a youth erecting barns. He was self-educated and eventually became a skilled carpenter obtaining work in Washington, D.C. where he was employed to work on improvements to the interior woodwork of the White House, Washington Cathedral, and the East Wing of the National Gallery of Art. Grauel built his own house at 2901 Spencerville Road in 1926 and five others in the Spencerville area in the 1940s. He also renovated the Spencerville Free Methodist Church on two separate occasions.⁸

(Continued)

M: 15/74

Continuation Sheet
M: 15/74 Free Methodist Campground (Maryland-Virginia
Conference) Historic District

Section 8: Significance
8.4

Conclusion

The Spencerville camp meeting ground may appear plain and ordinary, but on analysis it manifests a remarkable use of space and simple architecture to create surroundings for this significant religious experience. This camp meeting is highly representative of social and evangelical religious traditions that have helped shape American culture and embodies a significant type and period of Methodist camp architecture.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. M: 15/74

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title

organization

date

street & number

telephone

city or town

state

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST.
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

Survey No. M: 5-74 PACS# D11-5
Free Methodist Church Camp
Meeting Ground

M:15-74
(D11.5)



FABRIQUE AU CANADA
MADE IN CANADA

grandeur: 5" x 7"
size: 13" x 18" cm

NO. 1074

Super

DF



M. 15-74

A black and white photograph of a small, single-story house with a gabled roof. The house is partially obscured by large, leafy trees in the foreground. A porch area is visible on the left side of the house. The image is framed by a dark border.

சென்னை



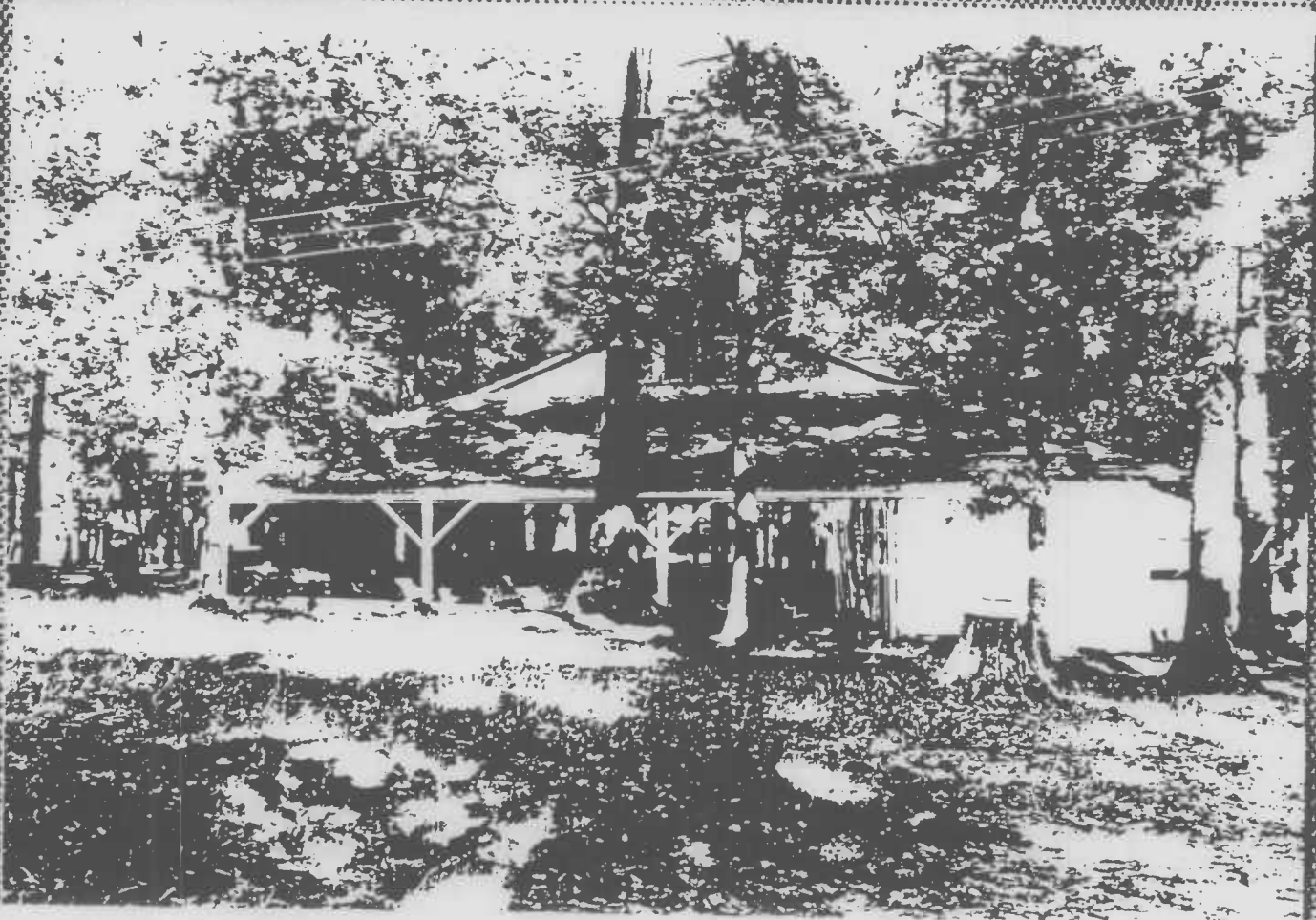
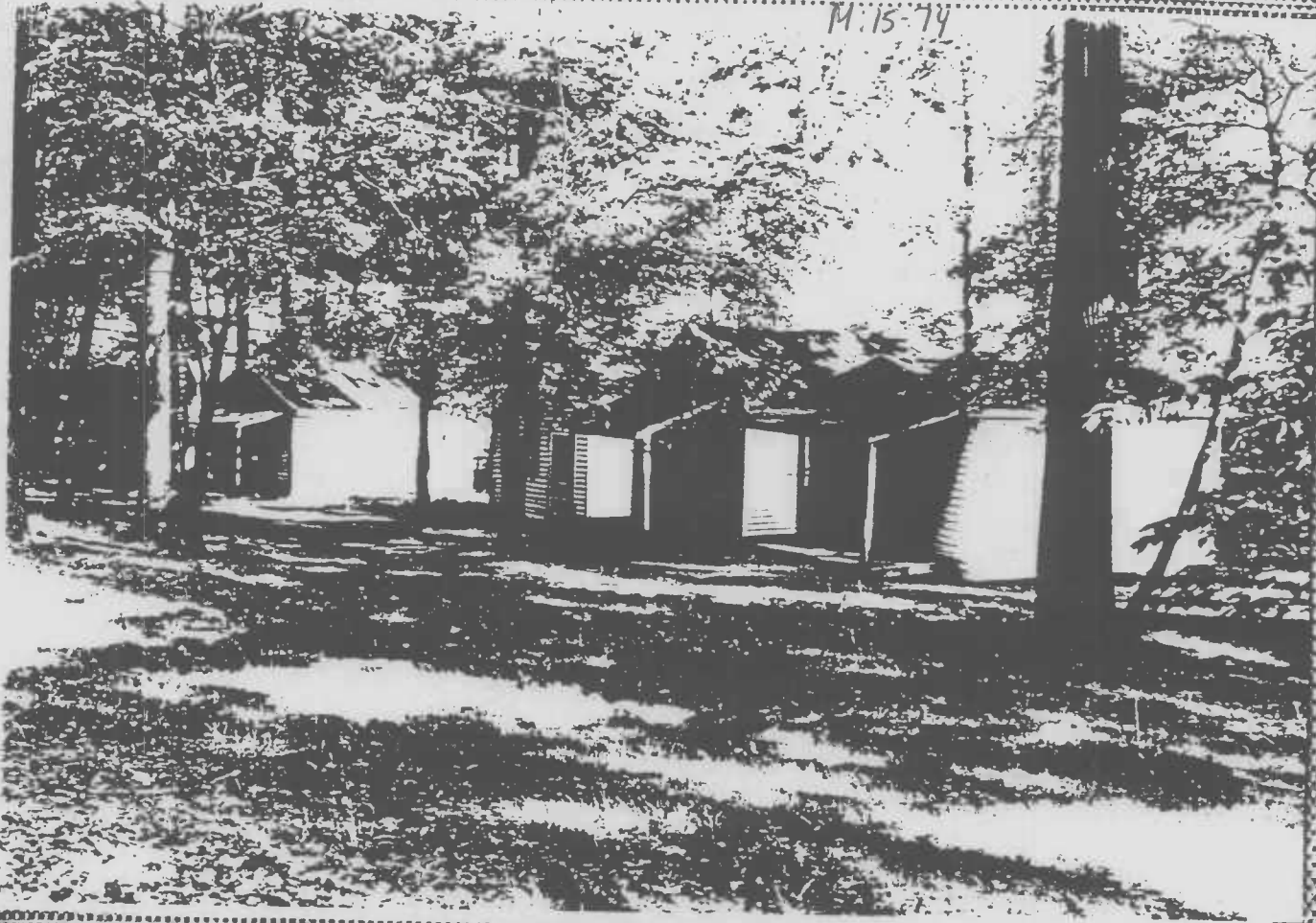
FABRIQUE AU CANADA
MADE IN CANADA

grandeur: 5' x 7'
size: 13' x 18' cm

NO 1027

Span

DF



FABRIQUE AU CANADA
MADE IN CANADA

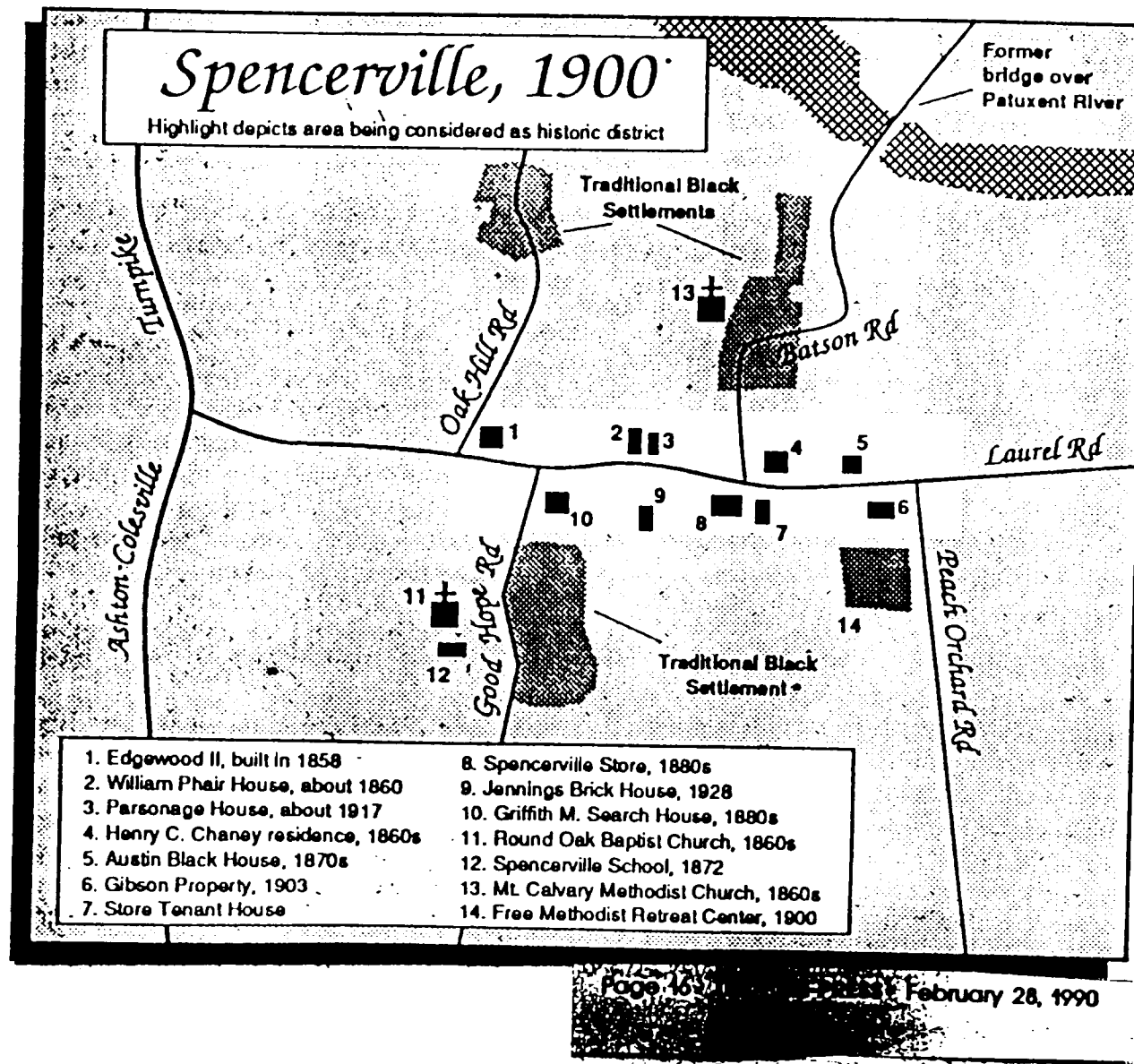
grandeur: 5 x 7
size: 13 x 18 cm

NO 1047

Super

DF





M:15-74



1. 10 5-14
2. Free 1st night of Church Camp (Mon) in 1900's
3. 1st night of Church Camp (Mon) in 1900's
4. The "Bible" ...
5. October 1900
6. PRC 1st night of Church Camp
up to Shakespeare Avenue South 2nd
Baltimore MD 2nd night
Let me know if you can find the
... ..



1. 10/15/96
2. Full-time work at Camp 11000, Orono
3. Norcross - Caring Manager
4. Tim Tomovsk
5. October 1996
6. PAC Sprinkler Company
40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 412
Baltimore, MD 21201
7. Groundwater - 1000, 1000 West
8. 2nd 20



1. 10. 1920

2. Free Methodist Church - Camp Meeting Ground

3. Montgomery County, Maryland

4. 10. 1920

5. October 1920

6. P.O. Special Cooper

6341 Chesapeake Avenue, Suite H-2

Baltimore, MD 21230

7. Superintendent of Home, The West

8. 30 of 20



1. M 12-74
2. Free Methodist Church Camp Meeting Ground
3. Montgomery County, Maryland
4. Tim Tamburri
5. October 1992
6. PAC Speer & Company
40 W Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 412
Baltimore, MD 21201
7. Using Hall and Kachess, 10/1/92
8. 4/1/20



1. 11.15.74
2. Free Methodist Church Camp Meeting Ground
3. Montgomery County, Maryland
4. Tim Tamburino
5. October 1996
6. PAC - Pers & Company
40 W Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 212
Baltimore, MD 21204
7. Cottingham, LE - V. H. West
8. E. O. 20



1. M 15.74
2. Free Methodist Church Camp Meeting Ground
3. Montgomery County, Maryland
4. Tim Tamburino
5. October 1996
6. PAC Spine & Company
40 W. Chesapeake Avenue Suite 412
Baltimore, MD 21204
1. TERRACE VIEW Southwest
8. 6.20



1. 17-18-74
2. Free Methodist Church Camp Meeting Ground
3. Montgomery County, Maryland
4. Tim Tambourine
5. October 1996
6. PAC Sports & Company
42 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 412
Baltimore MD 21204
7. Corner 3.14, South side of Horseshoe
New York
8. 7 of 25



1. M 15 74
 2. First Methodist Church Camp Meeting Ground
 3. Monomacc Centre, Maryland
 4. Tim Tomlinson
 5. October 1996
 6. PAC Spore & Company
40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 412
Baltimore, MD 21204
 7. View of Cottages G-B through Tabernacle's View East
- E 8 of 20



1. M 15.74

2. Free Methodist Church Camp Meeting Ground

3. Montgomery County, Maryland

4. Tim Tamburino

5. October 1996

6. PAC Sporo & Company

4060 Chesapeake Avenue Suite 412

Baltimore, MD 21204

7. STENOGRAPH 2B & 27 / Pavilion Cottage - on
West side of Horseshoe View Inst

8. 9 of 25



1. 14-15-74
2. Fire Methodist Church Camp Meeting Ground
3. Montgomery County, Maryland
4. Tim Tambourino
5. October 1976
6. PAC Special Company
40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 412
7. Cottage 40, West side of Camp in
View - East
8. 10 of 20



1. M 15-74
2. Free Methodist Church Camp Meeting Ground
3. Montgomery Court Maudland
4. Fair Exchange
5. D-126-100
6. PAC Spero & Company
40 W Chesapeake Avenue Suite 212
Baltimore MD 21204
7. Cottages 59-61, West side of company
100 East
8. 11 of 20



1. M. 15-74
2. Free Methodist Church Camp Meeting Ground
3. Montgomery Courthouse, Mainland
4. Tim Tamburino
5. October 1996
6. PAC Spero & Company
4941 Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 412
Baltimore MD 21204
7. Cottage 52-55, West side of Complex
Village South
8. 12 or 20



- 1 14115-74
- 2 FIRE MOUNTAIN Church Camp Meeting Ground
- 3 Montross County Maryland
- 4 Tim Tansley
- 5 October 1976
- 6 PAC Special Company
40 W Chesapeake Avenue Suite 412
Baltimore MD 21201
- 7 Building West of Administration
Office View Northwest
- 8 12 of 16



1. N 15.72
2. Free Methodist Church Camp Meeting 1922
3. Montgomery County Maryland
4. Tim Timmerman
5. October 1912
6. PAC Spens & Company
40 W. Chesapeake Avenue Suite 412
Baltimore MD 21204
7. South side of Admin. Bldg. View North
8. 14.1.20



1. M. 15-74
2. Free Methodist Church Camp Meeting Ground
3. Monmouth Court Maryland
- Tim Tamburello
5. October 1991
6. PAC Spine & Company
40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 412
Baltimore MD 21204
7. Bath House View West
8. 15 of 20



1. M-15
2. Free Methodist Church Camp Meeting Ground
3. Montgomery County, Maryland
4. Tim Tamburino
5. October 1996
6. PAC Spec & Company
40 W. Chesapeake Avenue Suite 42
Baltimore, MD 21204
7. Northwest of kitchen with Pavilion
View South
8. 16 of 20



1. M. 15 74

2. Free Methodist Church Camp Meeting Grounds

3. Monrovia Center, Maryland

4. Tim Tammison

5. October 1972

6. PAC 1st & 2nd Company

40 V Chesapeake Avenue Suite 412

Baltimore, MD 21204

7. First & 2nd and Conference Stand - Van Ness - 1st

8. 17 of 21



1. M15-74
2. Free Methodist Church Camp Meeting Grounds
3. Montgomery County, Maryland
4. Tim Tawcure
5. October 1978
6. PAC Space & Company
40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Suite #2
Baltimore, MD 21204
7. West Side Cottages 36, 37 & 38, Via West
8. 18 of 20



1. N.E. 74

2. Free Methodist Church - Camp Meeting Ground

3. Montgomery County, Maryland

4. Tim Tansworth

5. October 1996

6. PAC Spore & Company

40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Suite #2

Bethesda, MD 20814

7. Detail of Sites in Townsend & Jones west.

8. 1993



1. P. 15.72

2. Free Methodist Church Camp Meeting Ground

3. Montgomery County, Maryland

4. Tim Tamburino

5. October 1976

6. PAC Spec & Company

40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 412

Baltimore MD 21201

7. Detail of Union Building, West Elevation
View East

8. 20 of 20